

Air pollution is made up of many kinds of gases and particles that reduce the quality of the air in both the city and the countryside.

In the city, cars, buses and air planes, as well as factories cause pollution. They swallow oxygen from the air, rivers and seas and poison the air we breathe with carbon dioxide (CO₂). Air pollution can irritate the eyes, throat and lungs. Burning eyes, cough skin cancer and chest tightness are common with exposure to high levels of air pollution.

In the countryside, dust from tractors ploughing fields, fertilizers which contain phosphorus and nitrogen, smoke from wood and crop fires cause pollution as well as most pesticides, which are toxic, and are used on food crops. People react very differently to pollution. Some people may notice chest tightness or cough, while others may not notice any effects. People with heart disease, such as asthma or emphysema, may be very sensitive to air pollution exposure, and may notice symptoms when others do not. Children probably feel the effects of lower levels of pollution than adults. They also experience more illnesses, such as bronchitis, in areas of high pollution than areas with cleaner air.

Part One: Reading Interpretation (8 pts)

1) - Say if these sentences are true or false according to the text:

- a- Only cities can be polluted.
- b- Air pollution is as dangerous as pollution of the water or the soil.
- c- People react in the same way to pollution.
- d- Children are more sensitive to pollution than adults.

2) - Answer the following questions according to the text:

- a- Which gas is responsible for air pollution?
- b- What are the main diseases caused by pollution in cities?
- c- What are the causes of pollution in the countryside?
- d- In which paragraph rural pollution is caused?

3) - What or who do the underlined words refer to in the text?

- a- which (§2) = They (§2) =

B- Text Exploration: (7 pts)

1) - Find in the text words that are closest in meaning to the following:

- a- a lot of (§1) = b- Sicknesses (§2) =

2) - Find in the text words that are opposite in meaning to the following:

- a- increase (§1) ≠ b- low (§2) ≠

3) - Turn the following sentences:

- 1)-a- We should stop desertification.

b- Desertification.....

- 2)-a- Pollution causes diseases such as heart disease, throat and bronchitis.

b- Diseases.....

- 3)-a- We can divide pollution into four types.

b- Pollution.....

- 4)-a- The government hasn't imposed limits on gas emissions yet.

b-Limits.....

4) - Classify the following words according to the pronunciation of the final /ed/:

Polluted- poisoned- smoked- contained

/t/	/d/	/id/

Part Two: Written Expression (5 pts)

Using the following notes, write a composition on pollution.

- What do we mean by pollution.
- The types of pollution.
- The consequences of pollution on the environment.

Part One: Reading Interpretation**1) - True or false:**

a- false b- true c- false d- true

2) - Answering questions:

a- Co2 is responsible for air pollution.

b- The main diseases caused by air pollution in cities are skin cancer, irritation of the eyes, the throat, lungs and chest tightness.

c- The causes of pollution in the countryside are dust from factories, fertilizers and smoke.

d- In paragraph 3.

3) - Referring words:

a- which (§2) =pesticides b- they (§2) = children

B- Text Exploration:**1) - Synonyms:**

a- a lot of (§1) = more b- sicknesses (§2) = diseases

2) - Opposites:

a- increase (§1) ≠ reduce b- low (§2) ≠ high

3) - Turning sentences:

a- Desertification should be stopped by us.

b- Diseases such as heart disease, throat and bronchitis are caused by pollution.

c- Pollution can be divided into four types by us.

d- Limits haven't been imposed on gas emissions yet by the government.

4) - The pronunciation of the final /ed/

/t/	/d/	/id/
smoked	Poisoned contained	polluted

Part Two: Written Expression